

# Louisville Evening Express.

OLD SERIES--VOL. XXV.

LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1869.

NEW SERIES--VOL. I, NO. 50.

## Daily Weather Bulletin.

By Western Union Telegraph Lines for June 14, 9 A. M.

CITIES.	WIND.	TH'R.	WEATHER.
Louisville...	W	68	Cloudy.
Nashville...	N W	65	Clear.
Memphis...	W	65	Cloudy.
Cincinnati...	W	65	Cloudy.
Cleveland...	W	65	Raining.
Pittsburg...	W	65	Cloudy.
St. Louis...	W	62	Clear.
Chicago...	S W	58	Cloudy.
Milwaukee...	W	60	Cloudy.
W. Va. ....	S W	67	Raining.
Philadelphia...	W	84	Cloudy.
Key West...	W	85	Cloudy.
Havana...	N W	85	Raining.
Galveston...	W	73	Clear.
Augusta...	W	76	Clear.
Chattanooga...	W	75	Clear.
Mobile...	W	74	Clear.
Vicksburg...	S E	74	Clear.
Shreveport...	W	74	Clear.
Yazoo City...	W	70	Clear.
Jackson...	N W	70	Clear.
Osceola...	N	68	Clear.
Baton Rouge...	N E	75	Cloudy.
N. Orleans...	N	76	Clear.

## THE CITY.

### JAIL.

Officer O'Connell, this morning, arrested and placed in the jail one John J. Connell, for being drunk, etc.

### City Grand Jury.

The City Court grand jury convened this morning for the transaction of whatever business might be presented to them.

### Returned.

Dr. John E. Crowe, worthy President of the Board of Health, returned to the city last evening after an absence of two months.

### Richmond's Headlight.

The last number of this lively paper, published off Louisville, reached us this morning. Its contents tell us plainly that "Visher" furnished the oil and trimmed the wick that created this "Light."

### For Police Commissioner.

Mr. Ben. Figg announces himself elsewhere in the Express as a candidate for re-election as Police Commissioner. He has many warm friends and whoever beats him will have to work hard and early and late.

### Nominated for the Legislature.

The Democratic convention at Bedford, Trimble county, yesterday, nominated unanimously Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Carroll, to represent the legislative district composed of Trimble and Carroll counties.

### Notice Given.

Official notice was to-day given to the Citizens' Passenger Railroad Company to remove the railroad on First street, between Market and Main, and to have the street occupied by the track thoroughly repaired and graded.

### Drunk Female.

Officer Weyler yesterday evening found one Belle Hunter, a very "weak" female, lying on the sidewalk at the corner of Jefferson and Jackson streets. He arrested and placed her in a stationhouse to give her a fair chance to get sober.

### Agent of the N. O. Pic.

Mr. J. Benj. Chandler, agent of the New Orleans Picayune, is at the Galt House, where he will be glad to meet any one desiring to patronize that journal. The Pic. is an old stand-by in journalism, and, like old wine, needs no praise. It is one of the best advertising mediums in the South.

### Clover's Skating Rink.

The interest of our people in this place of amusement continues unabated. We can see no diminution of attendance whatever, if anything, the crowds that gather at this place daily are on the increase. Mr. Fenton possesses great skill and grace as a skater, and his polite attentions to every one render him a great favorite with all who visit "the rink."

### Suicide.

Matt. Johnson, formerly of Memphis, shot himself near Water Valley, Miss., on Friday. He rode out on a horse, and meeting an acquaintance, announced to him that he was forsaken, and intended to kill himself—which, after dismounting, he proceeded then and there to do, with a pistol, firing on himself twice, only one ball, however, taking effect, which entered just above his heart, and produced death in about an hour and a half. Temporary insanity, produced by an affair of the heart led Mr. Johnson to the commission of the fatal fact.

### Nearly an Accident.

A young man living on Fifth street, narrowly escaped a serious accident yesterday while engaged in cleaning out the tin gutter of his house. By some means or other the ladder on which he was standing slipped from under him, and, but for his presence of mind in seizing the eaves of the house with his hands and finding a support for one of his feet on a window below, and thus holding on till help arrived, he would have been very seriously if not fatally hurt. Moral: When you are going to climb a ladder, see that there is nothing greasy at the bottom of it.

### Esther.

Prof. Fido did not disappoint the large and brilliant audience which assembled at Weisiger Hall last night to hear the oratorio of Esther. His large company of singers were fully prepared to meet the public which was expecting so much of them. Every one of the eager throng was more than pleased. The whole performance passed off without a fault. The choruses were sung remarkably well for such a large company of amateur singers, and the solos and duets could hardly have been improved by singers of established reputation.

The oratorio will be repeated to-night, and no doubt there will be a larger attendance and a better performance than there was last night. It will be necessary to secure reserved seats, or go early.

## THE TICKET QUESTION.

It Continues to be Discussed by "Fore-bies" Arguments.

It is astonishing how long it takes some people, who travel on the Market-street road, to learn the rules and regulations of the line, although they are printed in large letters and hung up in the cars of that road, that all may read and become acquainted with them. One of the peculiarities of this road is, that no tickets are taken for fare. Currency or nickels only are accepted. This is the only road in the city that does not use tickets, and many who enter the cars do not take the pains to read the rules before paying their fare, and drop tickets belonging to other lines into the box, no doubt honestly thinking it all right. When the driver, who is instructed to take cash only, sees a ticket in the box, he of course informs the person who dropped it in that he cannot take it for fare. In many cases this results in an angry dispute between passenger and driver, and, not unfrequently, the dispute so raised is settled by the force of fists and muscle. A case of the latter kind occurred on the above road last night. A young man got on a car at Preston street, going east. He dropped a ticket in the fare-box, but had scarcely done so when the driver told him he must pay his fare again with currency or nickel. The young man, doubtless, thought the driver was overstepping his legitimate privileges, and angrily informed the driver he would not comply. The driver, after going several squares, stopped the car, and told the man he would either have to pay his fare with money or get off. The man said, very emphatically, that he would do neither, but if he (the driver) would get off the platform, he would give him a sound thrashing. Hot words now ensued, when the passenger stepped out on the driver's platform. The latter made a movement as though preparing to strike at the former. The passenger then pitched into the driver, and a short but decisive scramble took place. The driver got the worst of the fight, considerable blood having been drawn from his face. The passenger took a seat in the car, and the driver drove on. The man got off at Woodland Garden. No arrests.

### A Small Affair.

An engineer of Newark, New Jersey, has invented a contrivance for keeping up steam constantly in steam fire engines, and the papers are "blowing" about it. The Newark man claims that his invention will keep the water in the boiler sufficiently hot at a cost of seven cents per day. Any one who knows anything about steam engines will readily understand this to be a joke. We would like to know what kind of fuel he would do this with? He claims that his machine will enable an engine to be ready to throw water after running several squares, or in about four and a quarter minutes after starting. That invention is comparatively a small affair compared to a patent steam generator invented by Mr. H. E. Curry, engineer of the "Gillies" steamer, in this city. Mr. C.'s invention is used by all the steamers of our Fire Department. An engine with his generator, can throw a full-sized stream of water after running the distance of half a square from the engine house, or inside of two and a half minutes after leaving the same. This invention of Mr. Curry's has been in use by the Fire Department here for several months, and has given the fullest satisfaction.

### Naughty Girls.

Ella Colston and Madame De Camp (French), attempted to go into Lion Garden a few days ago, to mingle with the merry picnickers who were picnicing there at that time. Officer Green, who was guarding the outer gates of the garden, refused to let them in, alleging that they were soiled doves and had no right to mingle with the gay and festive throng within. The Madame and Ella turned away with sad hearts—not so sad, however, but that they mustered up sufficient energy to give the officer several parting "blasts" of poetry, after the fashion of Lord Byron's. Yesterday evening Officer Green was seriously pacing his lonely beat, when he met with the above named females. One of them paused and told him in language not sweet but forcible that he was a "d—d dog," and otherwise "sassed" him. The other simply made a few noises with her mouth—at least so said the evidence. Officer Green arrested them, and they had a lengthy hearing in the City Court this morning. The Court decided that the one who said "bad words" should pay a fine of \$3, and the other, who "made noises with her mouth," be discharged.

### Sights of the City Court.

The exhibition of "live animals" at this manager is one well worth witnessing. The "tamers," in the shape of Metropolitans, give the animals a general stirring up every morning, and exhibit their manifold attractions to the vast throng that here do congregate. The expressions of admiration, the bursts of applause, that greet the advent of the more noted of the animals is immense. After their different tricks have been displayed to the satisfaction of the highly appreciative audience, "the beasts" are transferred to the Louisville Park for "untamed animals," on the classic stream of Beargrass, where there is already a large collection, and of every species. To any one desirous of "sight-seeing," it would suggest a trip to the "Louisville Police Court." But we give this recommendation gratis: Provide yourself with cologne and smelling salts before you venture among the motley crew who frequent there.

Great preparations are being made on both sides of the falls to celebrate with Masonic honors the 24th of this month, at the fair grounds of New Albany. We are requested to state that refreshments, transportation, and everything contributing to the pleasure of the occasion, will be provided free and with liberal hand. A large attendance of the brethren is expected from Louisville, and prompt measures will be taken to co-operate actively with the New Albanians.

**New Albany.** A large party of musical people will come over to-night to visit the Oratorio of "Esther," at Weisiger Hall.

The Commercial says the New Albany police, under a new regime, will be compelled to black their boots every morning. It is also expected that they will be compelled to sleep in the market-houses.

The crops in the vicinity of New Albany are looking very fine and promising.

## THE CITY'S FINANCES.

### Retiring City Bonds.

We are informed by Mayor Bunce that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city are now engaged in examining and burning over five hundred of the \$1,000 bonds of the city. This shows the healthy condition of our sinking fund. These bonds are retired several years prior to their maturity, and this, after providing for interest and bonds failing due. There can be no better securities than the bonds of the city of Louisville, and we wonder that they are not more sought after by our capitalists as a permanent investment.

The entire bonded debt of the city is chargeable to and payable by the sinking fund, which, with its present resources and management, would be amply able to carry a much larger debt than is now chargeable to it.

Major Bunce will furnish us with a full list of the bonds retired, together with their date, when due, and for what purpose issued, which we will lay before our readers as soon as it is made out.

### Chased and Captured.

Emma Wilson is a colored girl, with a complexion about the shade of a new saddle. Emma is decidedly "loose" in her habits and actions when on the streets. Last evening she was passing along Third street, when she met a crowd of young men, and gave them a very long piece of her mind in words at least not chaste or elegant. She started to cross the street, when her "dauber" riz all of a sudden on account of something the young men had said to her. She hoisted her dress a mighty sight higher than decency permits, and kicked up her heels like a mule. A young man, doubtless, thought the driver was overstepping his legitimate privileges, and angrily informed the driver he would not comply. The driver, after going several squares, stopped the car, and told the man he would either have to pay his fare with money or get off. The man said, very emphatically, that he would do neither, but if he (the driver) would get off the platform, he would give him a sound thrashing. Hot words now ensued, when the passenger stepped out on the driver's platform. The latter made a movement as though preparing to strike at the former. The passenger then pitched into the driver, and a short but decisive scramble took place. The driver got the worst of the fight, considerable blood having been drawn from his face. The passenger took a seat in the car, and the driver drove on. The man got off at Woodland Garden. No arrests.

### Shooting Affray—Nobdy Hurt.

A party by the name of Jones went to the store of a Mr. Cook, on Market street, between Eighth and Ninth, about eight o'clock last evening, with the evident intention of doing the said Cook bodily harm. Jones said that Cook had been slandering him in a malicious manner, and he had to be punished for it, and as he considered himself a "man among men," he felt called on to inflict the punishment. When he entered the store he had a pistol and a rock. With the pistol he probably intended to scare Cook; with the rock he intended to hurt him. The officer who arrested Jones depositing that he fired the pistol at Cook once, and came within about two or three yards of hitting his mark. The officer, Mr. Black, arrived in time to prevent any serious damage being done, by arresting and placing in jail the aforesaid party by the name of Jones.

### A Small Drunk.

A little darkey, who is proud of the name of "Polk," and about twelve years old, was up in the Police Court this morning, to show the city what right, constitutional or otherwise, he has for getting beastly drunk every time he is able to obtain sufficient whisky to do it with. "Polk" was found at a late hour last evening by officer Black, lying on a curbstone on Eleventh street, too drunk to know what ailed him. His mother appeared in court and told Judge Craig that if he would let her take "Polk" home, she would "cure him of dem darkey tricks," mumbling to herself while she would break "every bone in his body." The court overheard her threat, and very justly concluded that she was soiled doves and had no right to mingle with the gay and festive throng within. The Madame and Ella turned away with sad hearts—not so sad, however, but that they mustered up sufficient energy to give the officer several parting "blasts" of poetry, after the fashion of Lord Byron's. Yesterday evening Officer Green was seriously pacing his lonely beat, when he met with the above named females. One of them paused and told him in language not sweet but forcible that he was a "d—d dog," and otherwise "sassed" him. The other simply made a few noises with her mouth—at least so said the evidence. Officer Green arrested them, and they had a lengthy hearing in the City Court this morning. The Court decided that the one who said "bad words" should pay a fine of \$3, and the other, who "made noises with her mouth," be discharged.

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### M. C. A. Committee Meeting.

The regular committee meeting last night at the Young Men's Christian Association Room was not largely attended, but the reports from the various committees visiting the mission fields, such as the city hall, hospital, and other places, were exceedingly interesting. From the account of the work performed by these committees the past month, we see a duty performed of a character to be commended by all. They visit the sick and those in prison, and tell the story of the Cross to every Sunday to the unfortunate who have never attended with listening ears before.

The meeting adjourned until next Monday night when the public are invited to attend and learn something of the labors of these faithful working young men.

### Masonic Celebration.

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The crops in the vicinity of New Albany are looking very fine and promising.

Edwin Booth's wedding breakfast is said to have been "perfectly splendid."

## TOWN TOPICS.

### Feathers! Feathers!

M. Davidson, at the corner of Fourth and Main streets, still advertises for feathers. He wants feathers, and all there are to be had. He pays a good price for them, and shakes feathers all day long at the public, through the newspapers, and pays for that. M. Davidson, remember, at the corner of Fourth and Main streets.

### Swimming Pool.

This institution has been opened recently and is ready for the reception of the public. The proprietor has been at great expense in fitting it up, and we hope this commendable enterprise may meet with liberal patronage.

### Home Washer.

The success of the "Home Washer" is without a parallel in the history of washing machines.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

# DAILY EXPRESS.

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cents per copy.

LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1869.

The North Carolina Judges.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, like the Judges of the Supreme Court in nearly or quite every other Southern State, are scalawags and carpet-baggers, and are seeing all the means, fair and foul, which their position gives them to build up, to strengthen and to perpetuate the rule of the mongrel party to which they owe their elevation to the bench. In every political contest, whether great or small, they cast aside their scruples and, turning their backs upon their official duties, they mount the stump and harangue the mob in the interest of the Radical party. Never before in the history of the country was the judiciary of a State so prostituted and disgraced. The public demonstrations of political partisanship on the part of these North Carolina Judges have become so great an evil that the more respectable members of the bar in that State have felt it to be their duty to protest against them in the name of justice and of the people, which they have done in these words:

"Active and open participation in the strife of political contests by any judge of the State, so far as we recollect, or tradition or history has informed us, was unknown to the people until the late exhibitions. To say that these were wholly unexpected, and that a prediction of them, by the wisest amongst us, would have been spurned as incredible, would not express half of our astonishment, or the painful shock suffered by our feelings when we saw the humiliating fact accomplished."

"Not only did we not anticipate it, but thought it was impossible to be done in our day. Many of us have passed through difficult times, as we recollect, through one more excited, but less so, than the present; but we have seen the Judges of the Supreme Court, singly or in mass, moved from that becomingly propriety as indispensable to secure the respect of the people, and throwing aside the ermine, rush into the mad contest of politics under the excitement of drums and flags. From the unerring lessons of the past we are assured, that a judge who openly and publicly displays his political party zeal, renders himself unfit to hold the 'balance of justice' and that whenever an occasion may offer to serve his fellow partisan, he will yield to the temptation and the wavering balance will shake."

"It is a natural weakness in man, that he who warmly and publicly identifies himself with a political party, will be attempted to uphold the party which upholds him, and all experience teaches us that a partisan judge cannot be safely trusted to settle the great principles of a political constitution, while he reads and studies the book of its laws under the ban-

of a party."

"Thinking that our silence should be construed into an indifference to the humiliating episode now passing around us, influenced solely by a spirit of love and reverence for the past purity which has distinguished the administration of the law in our State, and anticipated the hope that the voice of the bar of North Carolina will not be powerless to avert the pernicious example which we have done, and to repress its contagions influence, we have, under a sense of solemn duty, subscribed and published this paper."

The protest was signed by one hundred and eight of the leading men of the State bar, and at once called forth the anger of the partisan Judges of the Supreme Court, who, though unnamed, feel the force of the truths herein exposed, and thereupon Chief Justice Pearson, in Raleigh, June 8, 1869, orders that the Clerk of this Court inquire and report to this Court which of the persons whose names appear to be signed to publication are attorneys practicing in this Court. The Clerk then reported that the following attorneys were practicing in this Court:

Messrs. B. F. Moore, E. G. Haywood, Thomas Bragg, Sion H. Rogers, Joseph B. Bachelor, A. S. Merrimon, H. A. Gilliam, C. M. Biddle, Wm. Eaton, Jr., Ed. Conigland, G. V. Strong, J. F. Wooten, John Bright, Wm. W. York, W. A. Jenkins, W. K. Barham, Isaac Biggs, T. J. Jarvis, C. C. Clark, Wm. T. Dorch, T. B. Venables, John Kerr, Z. B. Vance, Joseph J. Davis and E. J. Warren.

The Court then ordered that the attorneys named in said report be disabled from hereafter appearing as counsellors in this court, unless they shall severally appear on the 15th of June, 1869, and show cause to the contrary. The gentlemen who were present left the court-room.

After this fashion, events are progressing from day to day in the United States. In the war, newspaper editors and citizens, and in some cases men who had served the country in the army, were put in casements and dungeons, on the information of spies, personal enemies, and partisan zealots, or rogues. Journals were stopped, and the freedom of speech and the press abridged. Peace came only to continue martial or military law, among a people who bore no arms, and were submissive alike to military results, and the direction of the civil authority, and now comes this fresh act of power, punishing men for protesting against a party judiciary, but it is remembered, not against the decisions of the court.

Under the pernicious example of Congress, in its attempt to overrule the decisions of the Supreme Court, and to approve only of what was partisan in the highest court of the land, and under the moral cowardice of some of these judges in failing to maintain the independence of the Judiciary, perhaps we ought not to be surprised at this attempt to overrule the freedom of the citizen in a so-called reconstructed State.

The Charleston, S. C. News gives Chief Justice Chase the puff prodigious,

Pern and Cuba.

It is said that the address of Senator Freyer, the Peruvian Minister, to President Grant a few days ago, attracts some attention in diplomatic circles, as it makes no allusion to the peace conference which was to have been held here this month between Spain and the South American republics.

The terms of recognition of the belligerency of Cuba by Peru are recorded more as a declaration of war against Spain than as a mere proclamation of neutrality; and this, and the reticence of Minister Freyer, leave no doubt as to the postponement, for an indefinite period, of the peace conference.

By some persons in official circles it is thought that Spain will accept the attitude of Peru as a disposition to re-open a hostility between the two nations; and much solicitude is therefore felt as to how the controversy will terminate. It is believed that if Spain takes any aggressive steps towards Peru, all the other South American republics will unite and make common cause against her.

The determination of the government to place the negro upon a social as well as political equality with the white people of Washington, is likely to prove fatal to the growth and prosperity of that city. It is said that many of the better class of citizens, unwilling to be forced into daily intercourse with the negro riff-raff with which the city swarms, are seeking homes elsewhere, and the price of real estate is declining very rapidly. Hundreds of houses are already vacant, and hundreds of others will soon be without tenants. This state of things is the natural and inevitable result of the principle of negro equality, which is being enforced by President Grant and Mayor Bowen. If the plantation negroes of Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina are to govern the city of Washington and assert their fancied superiority at all the churches, hotels and places of public amusement, it is not strange that the white people are leaving in disgust.

In reply to the question, "Will Georgia be remanded?" one of the papers of that State says: "To be remanded means to be put under military, scalawag, carpet-bag and negro rule; to have bogus conventions meet in her cities; to have bumble constitutions imposed upon her; to be deloused up, in one word, to Satan and his works. All this has been done. The State has gone through it all, and, in spite of it all, has risen superior to every obstacle, and stands as virtually a white man's State to-day. Now, what has been done, can be done; and if Georgia be remanded, why, she will come out from under the remand, and that is all there is about it. She may be 'fixed,' but she won't stay fixed, and no doubt it has entered the noddles of those creatures who sit in high places in Washington that it is hardly worth while to put the cork underneath the water, when it is just as certain to rise as to put it down."

There was a temperance meeting in Washington the other night, just after the mild African man and brother had bailed and butchered his way into the municipal control of the American capital. It is very odd that people who drink no ardent spirits should be so full of fire and fuel-oil as these teetotallers usually are. One of them desired a prohibitory law which should punish liquor-selling with "five hundred years' imprisonment and passport to hell." The audience thought this a charming sally of wit. Lee, an English "apostle," who, having run himself down to his name in Great Britain, has recently been diverted upon these shores, was also present. The hall was decorated with "portraits of Victoria and General Grant." This was exquisitely appropriate, as the Queen is known never to touch bitter beer, while the President's dislike of Bourbon amounts to a positive mania!

The South American mails bring the text of the decree of the Peruvian government, declaring the Cuban insurgents to be belligerents. The decree of President Balsa says that the two parties carrying on war in Cuba should be regarded by other nations in conformity with the principles of international law; that the people and government of Peru sympathize with the cause of the Cubans; that Peru must define the political condition of the insurgent party so as not to consider it as subject to a government at war with Peru, and decrees as follows:

Art. I. The Peruvian government recognizes as belligerents the political party fighting for the independence of Cuba.

Art. II. The citizens, ships and all other Cuban properties contributing to the cause of independence, are viewed with friendship by Peru.

The last number of the New York Freeman's Journal contains the following: "It seems some of the idle, gossiping newspapers have been announcing that Mr. A. T. Stewart, the most successful dry goods merchant in New York, has become a Catholic. Several friends have written to ask if this is true. Mr. Stewart has no idea of doing anything of the kind. Bigger 'camels' than he have gone through cast away on negroes."

Some idea may be formed of the rush of citizens there was to sign this petition when we mention that, from eight o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon there were no less than five thousand names affixed to it. Many gentlemen made liberal offers of money and other substantial aid to facilitate the object in view.

Notice.

THE firm of COCKE & CRUTCHFIELD is the last day dissolved by mutual consent, James B. Cocke retiring.

The outstanding balance will be settled by Robert Crutchfield, successor to James B. Cocke.

ROBERT CRUTCHFIELD, LOUISVILLE, KY., June 9, 1869. *je15 1t*

Notice.

DOUGLASS—In Philadelphia, on the 9th of June, by the Right Rev. Bishop of the Diocese of Philadelphia, Miss. A. M. Robins, daughter of Mr. Edward Robins, of Philadelphia.

MARRIED.

And the Virgin of Youth restored in four weeks. Success guaranteed. Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restores many powers, especially those of the heart, and cures early pernicious habits, self-abuse, impotency and climate, give way at once to this wonderful medicine, if taken regularly according to directions. Price \$10.00 per bottle, simple and easy to take. *je12 1t*

Notice.

CHARLES LANGSEAN, the Ohio negro, who refused the position of Minister to Liberia, is, according to the Press, a "convicted criminal." Convicted and unconvicted criminals are in luck with Grant's administration.

NEGRO suffrage in Washington City says the Richmond Enquirer is not universal, as is generally supposed. It is re-

strained to this extent—a negro will be knocked in the head who votes the Democratic ticket.

CUFFEE SPURNED.

His New Honors Rudely Criticized and Petitioned Against—Five Thousand Indignant Whites.

From the N. Y. Star, June 11th.

The recent course adopted by President Grant in appointing negroes to important offices of trust and emolument in the Southern States, and sending them to foreign countries as the representatives of the Great American nation, has given great offense to a large and influential portion of the citizens of this country, of both the Republican and Democratic parties; and nowhere is this feeling of repugnance to elevating the black man over the white by putting the reins of official power in his hands, so widespread and powerful as it is in the city of New York.

Some citizens of this metropolis, perceiving that the time for action has arrived, have resolved to give expression to their sentiments on this question.

President GRANT TO BE PETITIONED.

For this purpose a petition to President Grant was drawn up by Mr. George U. Gibbons, under the direction of the Citizens' Rights Association, of which he is the President, setting forth the various objections to the appointment of negroes to government positions, and requesting that those already appointed be removed from their places, and that no black man be hereafter sent to represent this nation abroad.

The petition was opened for reading, signed, and read in the House of Representatives on the 9th of June, 1869, by Mr. George U. Gibbons, of New York, and the signatures of 5,000 persons were affixed to it.

The one we've loved—ah! we love her still; For there by faith we greet a radiant star.

The dearest voice is faded, gone; The sweetest smile is faded, gone;

Another voice around the throne upward flows;

In prayer for us—In songs of praise—

Our lost, our treasured friend, dear "Emma Rose."

The sweetest smile is faded, gone;

The dearest voice is faded, gone;

The fairest bud—ah! fairer now.

Since God has called to His repose,

From grief, from care, from every woe,

Our dearest friend, friend, sweet "Emma

ROSE."

The sweetest smile is faded, gone;

The dearest voice is faded, gone;

The fairest bud—ah! fairer now.

Since God has called to His repose,

From grief, from care, from every woe,

Our dearest friend, friend, sweet "Emma

ROSE."

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# DAILY EXPRESS.

LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1869.

## LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

### WASHINGTON.

#### Erroneous Reports in Regard to Cuban Belligerency.

#### Major General Harney Retires from Active Service.

#### Reciprocal Marine Treaty with France.

#### THE QUESTION OF CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Dis派ches sent hence which represent the Secretary of State in official conference with one of the accredited representatives of the Cuban insurgents, and that the former has informed the latter that this arrangement cannot at present recognize them, are quite numerous. No official interviews of any kind have occurred. The Secretary of State has only listened to the statements of persons representing themselves as connected with the insurgents, but has made no replies, official or unofficial, as to what the administration will do on the question of even recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans.

#### CONTRACTING THE CURRENCY.

The Secretary of the Treasury will not return here this week, much to the disappointment of several New York financial men who are on hand to urge him to buy another million of bonds or to make some change in his policy by which he will pay out more currency. They claim that by locking up the proceeds of the sale of the second million of gold he is making considerable of a contraction of the currency, which can't go on much longer without producing too great a stringency in the New York money market.

#### MAJOR GENERAL HARNEY.

By direction of the President, an important order was issued to-day recalling Major General Harney from active service and restoring him to the retired list. General Harney is out West in the Indian campaign, and has completed his fifth year of active service.

#### THE MACON POSTMASTER.

The Republican delegation from Macon who came to see the removal of Turner, the colored Postmaster at that place, telegraphed home that they were successful in their mission, but the understanding is just the reverse. The President, whatever he may have promised, gave no order to the Postmaster General to make the change. Letters from Macon say that the feeling against Turner is growing very strong, especially among the Republicans.

#### DECLINED.

The President recently tendered ex-Representative Griewold, of New York, the appointment of Assistant Treasurer in New York, but that gentleman replies to-day declining the office.

#### AN INDIAN DELEGATION.

This morning Commissioner Parker, of the Indian Department, received a delegation of Indians from the Michigan reservations. They had quite a lengthy conference touching the interests of their people and other relations to the General Government.

#### VIRGINIA.

Mr. Walker, the Conservative candidate for Governor of Virginia, is here, and says the Conservatives will take that State in the July election.

#### THE GULF SQUADRON.

The Navy Department has ordered the monitor *San Juan* to join at once the gulf squadron around Cuba.

#### RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

The President has issued a proclamation abolishing discriminating duties against French vessels and government having acted reciprocally toward American vessels as appears from a cable telegram, the translation of which was received at Washington.

Paris, June 12th.—*To the Charge d'Affaires, Washington.*—Discriminating duties on merchandise imported from the countries of the origin in American vessels have this day been discontinued in the ports of the Empire. Ask for reciprocity.

#### THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

APPOINTMENT.

N. D. Stanwood appointed Supervisor of Indian Revenue in Alabama and Mississippi, to take effect July 1st.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Knight, U. S. A., has been detailed for duty as Indian Agent.

#### GENERAL D. B. DYE.

Major-General D. B. Dye has been ordered to inspect the following arsenals on the frontier of the United States: Rock Island Waterville and Frankfort.

#### GENERAL HARNEY.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major Wm. F. Harney is retired from duty with the Indians. He will hand over to the Indian Agents appointed for the several agencies at Grand River, Fort Sully, and Whitehorse Creek, any property he has in his hands, close his accounts, and retire to his home as an officer of the army on the retired list.

#### PROPOSALS FOR MONITORS.

The bids were to-day opened for the purchase of the monitors *Cohoes*, *Maka*, *Nan-* *set*, *Sauk*, *Waukegan*, *Yellowstone*, and the *Cave* and *Chino* lying at Washington Navy Yard. Only two bids were received, the first of which was *Richard Wallace*, of this city, who proposes to take two of those at *Leavenworth* and the *Yellowstone* at *Charleston* for the sum of \$160,000 each. *Messee*, *Parmer*, *Parmer*, *Sons*, & *Son*, of Philadelphia, propose to purchase the *Yazoo* for \$25,275, the *Warr* for \$23,050, the *Sancook* for \$21,325, the *Cobes* for \$21,575, the *Cassie* for \$14,425 and the *Chesapeake* for \$13,225. The proposals will be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy and the sale consummated if the party has bid over the appraised value.

#### ST. LOUIS.

Laclede Races—Trial of Capt. Donaldson.

#### THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

St. Louis, June 14.—The first race at the Laclede Jockey Club meeting to-day was a three mile dash for \$500. The entries were *Carrick Atherton*, *Kittie Free*, *Jim Walker*, *Plante*, and *Tom Porter*. The race was to be well contested, and was won by *Carrick Atherton*, *Kittie second*, *Porter third*. Time, 55 1/4.

#### SECOND RACE, MILE HEATS.

Second race, mile heats, free for all, price \$400, four entries—*Sue Dougherty*, *Jubilee*, *Seller*, and *Starlight*. *Sue* won with ease in two heats. Time, 15 1/2, 16 1/2.

The *Starlight*, Capt. E. B. Donaldson charged with murder, was called in the criminal court to-day. A very large crowd was present. Much interest was manifested and there was difficulty in obtaining a jury. It will probably be a day or two before the trial is taken.

Mrs. Marguerite Bannister was arrested to-day, charged with causing the death of her negro servant girl, 18 years old, by beating her with an oaken club. Fifty two cuts, bristles and scratches were found on her corpse.

#### VIRGINIA.

A Negro Rasher Lynched—Colonel Fountain.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—José Edwards, the negro who committed the rape on Miss Susie Pyle, a respectable young lady of Rockbridge county, and then murdered her, was taken out of the county jail to be sent and hung to a tree six miles from Lexington. The lynchers gained admission to the jail on the pretense that they had a desperado under arrest and desired to imprison him. The negro had previously confessed his crime.

Col. W. D. Foy, the prominent Virginian, father of the *Chesapeake* and *Ohio*, is lying dangerously ill at his country seat. His physician entertains no hope of his recovery.

### FOREIGN.

#### Notley Begins His Ministerial Duties.

#### Official Account of the Paris Riots.

### ENGLAND.

#### DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON DISESTABLISHMENT.

LONDON, June 14.—In the House of Peers, to-night, in anticipation of debate on the Irish Church bill, there was a full attendance, all the seats on the floor being occupied. At the opening of the sittings the galleries and lobbies were crowded with spectators, and in the streets in the vicinity of the House of Parliament a great throng of people were present.

#### REMARKS OF EARL GRANVILLE.

In the House a great many petitions were presented against the bill. Earl Granville then moved that the bill pass to its second reading. He had always thought that the Irish church was an anomaly and failed to fulfill the position for which it was intended. He thought it was great injustice and should be legislated on in a reasonable, wise, and moderate way. He traced the history of the suspensory bill of last year, and said the resignation of the Disraeli Ministry showed their acceptance of the decision of the country in favor of disestablishment and disendowment.

After discussing the provisions of the bill under consideration, Granville continued. The government did not desire to sever the spiritual connection between the Irish and English Churches. He would leave the explanation of the endowments to his colleagues, he declared there was nothing in the act of union to prevent the passage of the bill. He did not undervalue that act, but maintained that it was not unalterable, nor should it be allowed to stand in the way of a measure deemed necessary to the majority of the people and constituents in Ireland. The bill had no effect on the royal supremacy.

After referring to the threatened opposition and commenting on the bigotry of past times, he appealed to the Bench and to the Bishops to weigh well their course. Nothing was more salient than to point to the principle on which the Irish Church stands as that on which the English Church is to stand, for this was not the prelude to the disestablishment. He appealed to the dignity of the House, and after due protest, to allow the bill, indorsed by the voice of the country, to pass. The House of Peers has great power for good; but there is one thought it does not possess. It has not more power than the House of Commons. It has not power to thwart the National will. It was said that the method of conducting the bill in Commons was offensiv, and the House of Lords had been advised to be conciliatory in their present deliberation. He well knew the value of conciliation, but there was no necessity for it here, so he would assure the Lord that, though the Liberal party adhered strongly to the policy of the bill, they would gratefully welcome and carefully consider any alteration or detail, proposed by their Lordships. More than this he could not say.

#### THE CITY OF HARROWAY.

The Earl of Harroway moved that the second reading of the bill be postponed three months. He opposed the bill as revolutionary and a violation of the coronation oath and of the act of settlement. The circumstances were such as to justify its introduction, and its results would be to establish the supremacy of Irish Protestants. It was no act of Justice. He repudiated the idea that the rejection of the measure would be running counter to the national will. The sense of the country had remained on the point, and he believed the country was now earnestly looking to and expecting the House of Lords to reject the bill.

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#### PARIS, JUNE 14.—P. M.—

Tranquillity continues to prevail in all quarters of the city.

#### SPAIN.

UNCERTAINTY.

MADRID, June 14.—In the Cortes on Saturday General Prado, Minister of War, said King would come forward in the present state of uncertainty. When the regency was settled there would be plenty of candidates.

He regretted the refusal of Ferdinand of Portugal, but thought it was not irrevocable.

#### RUSSIA.

AN INTERNATIONAL BANK.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 14.—An imperial ukase has been issued authorizing the establishment of an international bank of commerce, with a capital of 5,000,000 rubles. The enterprise is promoted by both Russian and foreign bankers, who will take up all the shares.

#### PRUSSIA.

PREPARING FOR PEACE.

BERLIN, June 14.—It is understood the Prussian Government contemplates increasing the number of burghs granted the army next winter.

#### INDIANAPOLIS.

Terrible Colliery Accident at Brazil Two Men Instantly Killed—Railroad Complications.

#### HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

The Duke of Rutland opposed the bill because it overthrew the rights of property, of which he was a decided advocate. The Crown of the United Kingdom and the property of the Union of Church and State. He denied that the Irish church was a badge of conquest, and declared his conviction that the revolutionary system would never answer.

#### LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

objected to many details of the bill, but warned the House not to sacrifice the substance for the shadow. He believed the passage of the bill as it stood would result in irreparable injury to the church, and would not improve the condition of Ireland. The relative positions of the two Houses of Parliament, after the second reading of the bill, after which the Upper House could go to work and amend its objectionable features.

#### LORD RONIMILLY.

regarded the idea that this bill would prove the destruction of Protestantism as a myth. It would only deprive the Crown of the nomination of some bishops, abolish ecclesiastical courts and remove specific ecclesiastical endowments, and it would not interfere with the doctrine or discipline of the church. He warned the House against opposing the bill, which would only render them the笑柄 of the world. He believed that the seven votes by which they had voted for the bill were to be attributed to the desire to injure the English Church.

He therefore desired to give a calm and serious consideration to the bill to amend and make it a good law. He was anxious to have the bill, after which the Upper House could go to work and amend its objectionable features.

#### RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

It is the desire of the Terra Haute and Indianapolis railroad to now in New York to make some sort of compromise to prevent the building of the new line to Terra Haute, upon which considerable work has been done. The two lines are mixed up by the late consolidations and leases of Eastern and Western roads. The Pennsylvania Central, by these arrangements, has got control of both the old and proposed new roads from here to St. Louis, and it is not probable that it will desire to operate two parallel lines of road. Some compromise will probably be made to stop the new lines in both Indiana and Illinois.

#### THE EVENING DRESSES.

The next dress was copied from one worn by the Empress at a recent *déjeuner* in Paris. It is of black grandmère made with double full skirts, the lower having two very narrow flounces, piped with white satin, and the upper in *pannier* elaborately decorated, and held by white satin bands, embroidered by hand in the most exquisite manner. The waist is made to correspond with the *pannier*, and a wide green sash is tied to the side. A white sash overdraped, trimmed with light small flounces, edged with narrow black velvet, and wore over a light pink silk undress, with low-necked waist, was made in London, and is generally admired.

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#### THE CHURCH BILL.

He repudiated the idea that this bill would seal the fate of the English Church, and did not think it an act of spoliation, as it distinguished private from corporate property; but as it was without disendowing a corporation, which was a fallacy, he believed that the disestablishment was granted, partly disendowment must follow. On the contrary he urged liberality and generosity. And in conclusion he advised the House not to reject the bill. The majority of the House and the country, he believed, would be in favor of the bill.

#### KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The *Times* is charged with Knights Templar from all sections of the country. The Detroit Commandery is accompanied by the band of the 1st U. S. Infantry. The Pittsburg Commandery also reached the city this morning. The delegations from St. Johns, N. B., Montgomery, New Orleans, Memphis, and Nashville are also in the city.

#### THE BISHOP OF DORSET.

Opposed the bill on the ground that it ignored the Queen's supremacy, and would in the end

### CUBA.

#### THE VOLUNTEERS DISSATISFIED—PROPOSED CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE INSURGENTS.

The Times this morning, in a leader on the Irish Church bill in the House of Lords, says the week opens with all the elements of a dramatic situation. The action in the House of Commons was a dead end and uncertain. We are convinced that the bill will pass to its second reading. Every day it becomes clearer that England,

